The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Paper Money Question Discussed.

The Salary Bill Loaded Down With Amendments.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1874.

SENATE.

Amendments to the Bankrupt Law.

A memorial and petition were presented asking for amendments to the bankrupt law.

Relief for Pre-emption Settlers.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of aged or infirm pre-emption settlers on public lands. Passed.

Utah Affairs.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill for the protection of society in Utah; also a bill to aid in the execution of the laws of that Territory. Referred.

Legislative Expenses of Colorado.

The House bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for the legislative expenses of Colorado was passed.

The Coasting Act.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition asking that the Coasting act be amended so as not to affect canal boats. Referred.

Reduction in the Capital Stock of National Banks.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate bill authorizing national banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock to withdraw a proportion of the bonds upon retiring their own circulating notes, or depositing lawful money in the proportion provided, by law, was taken up, together with an amendment of the Finance Committee, which provides that whenever such reduction shall be authorized, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the Treasury of the United States shall be canceled until the amount so canceled, together with such as shall be redeemed, shall be equal to the amount of the reduction authorized.

In the discussion of the bill, Mr. BOUTWELL said the opinions so generally manifested that the Government of the United States is existing with a vast amount of its paper circulating which had been dishonored was entirely erroneous. There was no obligation to pay notes at any particular time. They were redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and such was the spirit of the law.

Mr. HOWELL (Va.) said he was surprised at the gentleman from Massachusetts (Boutwell) undertaking to defend the rights of the Government to postpone the day of paying its obligations without pretending to understand the niceties of the law. He knew that, as a business man, if any individual undertook to give out such paper, the Courts would compel him to pay it. He believed the intention of the law was that the Government should pay these notes as early as possible.

Mr. HOWE said if he were Judge he would not give judgment against the Government on one of these notes; but it did not follow that because the law was defectively framed, Congress was relieved from providing for the payment of the notes.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had yet to learn how the public credit was improved or the character of the country benefited by the statement that we are living in financial dishonor. A nation could not be charged with dishonor when it had stipulated beforehand what it would do, that it would redeem its obligations in coin. While this process was going on, the Government was under no obligations to bring it to a result at any particular time. He did not believe the nation was living in dishonor.

Mr. HOWE said that the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) had made the admission that for five or six years the Government had been acting in the direction of making its depreciated promises equal in value to gold. He (Howe) did not see where the Government had taken any step to that end. Business had, but the Government had not.

The Salary Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the so-called Salary bill.

Mr. LEWIS moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 29.

Mr. SARGENT (Cala.) said he thought it unfortunate for the bill now under consideration that the Senate had adopted the preceding amendment. The gentleman from Maryland (Hamilton) could not move a reconsideration of the amendment, not having voted for it, but hoped some Senator who did vote in the affirmative would move to reconsider it.

Mr. SARGENT said the Senator from California (Sargent) had intimated that by voting for the amendment he had sought out the President as the only one to receive the odium of receiving an increased salary. The salaries of the assistant secretaries and others were increased by the bill as well as that of the President. The repeal did not affect them.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, offered last evening, that the reduction of salaries should take effect from March 4, 1875, and that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall compute the same accordingly, and make rateable monthly reductions from said salaries at the rate necessary to effect this provision within nine months next hereafter, was rejected—yeas 20, nays 29.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to amend so that the salary of the President, after March 4, 1877, should be $35,000 per annum. Lost.

Mr. CLAYTON moved to recommit the bill and pending amendments to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, with instructions to report a bill looking to a general reduction of all salaries of Government officers, both civil and military, as far as it could be done, and that the salaries be equalized according to the nature of the services rendered.

Mr. CLAYTON'S motion was lost—nays 41, yeas 19.

The question then being on concurring in the Senate substitute for the House bill, Mr. HAMILTON, pending the vote, moved to amend the House bill by fixing the salary of Senators, members and delegates at $5,500 per annum, instead of $6,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the amendment by inserting $5,000 instead of $5,500. Agreed to—yeas 31, nays 28.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out in the House bill the words "actual individual expenses of each Senator, Representative and delegate," and insert the words "mileage allowed by law prior to the passage of the act of March 3d, 1873."

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to insert before the word "mileage" the words "one half."

Mr. LEWIS moved that the Senate go into executive session. Lost.

A discussion ensued relative to the system of mileage, after which Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRAGIN offered a resolution that no mileage be allowed for the first session of the Forty-third Congress. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment was agreed to—yeas 35, nays 25.

Mr. MORRILL moved to insert after the word "mileage," "and other allowances." Agreed to.

Mr. GORDON offered an amendment to reduce the salaries of all army and navy officers 25 per cent. whose pay exceeds $2,000 per annum, and of all heads of departments and other officers of the Government whose pay exceeds that sum, and is not fixed by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped the gentleman would not press the amendment now, as he did not desire to endanger the passage of this bill. At any other time he would gladly join the gentleman to effect this reduction.

Mr. GORDON hoped there would be a vote upon it. The people of the country demanded practical economy, and they did not want the military elevated at the expense of the civil branch.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out that portion of the amendment relative to army and navy officers.

Mr. MORTON hoped that the bill to repeal the act of March 3d would not be embarrassed with this amendment, which undertook to make a general salary law.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was ready to inquire into the compensation of all officers of the Government, but would not favor a reduction of the salaries of men who had served their country faithfully.

The Militia.

Mr. DENNIS introduced a bill to provide for the arming and equipping of the whole body of militia of the United States. Referred.

Pending the discussion on the Salary bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Bills Referred.

A number of bills were referred, including one by Mr. RANDALL to regulate the drawing and summoning of jurors in United States District and Circuit Courts.

The Fortification Bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $994,000.

Reimbursing Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS (N. Y.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to credit Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, with $105,000, the proceeds of the sale of internal revenue stamps embezzled from his office without any neglect of his own.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The bill was passed, after discussion, which turned on the reference of the Chorpenning claim, just before the recess, to the Judiciary Committee, instead of to the Committee on Claims.

Messrs. DAWES and BECK commended severely upon it, the reference having been made not in open House, but by a petition under the rules, and the latter gave notice that he would move to discharge the Judiciary Committe from the consideration of the subject, giving as one reason that Mr. Cessna, who was peculiarly connected with the claim, was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and would be, therefore, judge of his own case.

Memorials from the National Board of Trade.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a memorial from the National Board of Trade for a commission consisting of the Attorney General and seven merchants, bankers and manufacturers, to revise the bankrupt law; also for a national system of quarantine.

In Memoriam.

At 3 o'clock the death of James Brooks was announced by his successor (Mr. Cox), and eulogies on the deceased were pronounced by Messrs. Cox, Wood, Dawes and Kelley.

The death of W. D. Foster, of Michigan, was then announced, and two of his colleques, Messrs. Waldron and Williams, delivered eulogies on his character.

The House then adjourned, with the agreement that to-morrow's session be devoted exclusively to debate.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the House War Claims Committee—War Department Estimates—Letter from Secretary Belknap—River and Harbor Improvement—Party Feeling as Distinct as Ever—Southern Members Opposed to the Civil Rights Bill.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1883.

War Claims.

The Committee on War Claims of the House, at its meeting yesterday, referred the last general report of the Committee of Claims to a sub-committee of three, of which Judge Lawrence is Chairman, to examine the report and accompanying papers and report the result of the examination to the sub-committee.

A resolution was adopted to be reported to the House proposing an additional rule to be added to the rules of the House, as follows:

"All private bills shall have their first consideration in a committee of the whole House."

The report of the clerks as to the business before the Committee was read, accepted, and then postponed for further consideration. The Chairman of the Committee, Judge Lawrence, then offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the claimant in each claim which now is, or may be before this Committee, other than those from the Commissioner of Claims, shall be required to furnish with the papers relating to the claim, information on the following points:

1st. Whether the claim or any part of it has been presented to any Department or office of the Government.

2d. If so, when, and what department or office, and what action has been taken thereon.

3d. Whether the claim or any part of it has been presented to either House of Congress, or to any Committee of either House of Congress.

4th. If so, when, and what action has been taken on it.

The above information to be furnished by affidavit.

War Department Estimates—Letter from Secretary Belknap.

The following letter from the Secretary of War to President Grant explains itself: In compliance with your letter of the 16th of December, 1873, enclosing copy of the resolutions of the House of Representatives, requesting, in view of a proposed reduction of the expenditures of the Government, made necessary by certain facts therein set forth, that the estimates of the Department be revised and a report made in detail as to what public expenditures for the current fiscal year, and what estimates for the next fiscal year, can be reduced without detriment to the public service. I have the honor to report that the estimates have been carefully revised, both by the Heads of Bureaus of the Department and myself, and I herewith submit the reports made by these officers setting forth what reductions can be made, and what estimates have been totally withdrawn.

The estimates for the military service proper are based upon the actual cost of material and supplies, and upon the number of persons authorized by law to be employed. The Department has been unable as yet to feel any shrinkage in values, for the reason that the large contracts for military supplies are principally made at the beginning of the fiscal year for a year's supply. It is expected that when the contracts for the next year are to be given, the Department will be able to take advantage of any decline in the markets. It may be, however, that owing to proposed increase of taxation, our expectations in this respect may not be fully realized.

In so far as regards the strictly military part of our service, I have endeavored by close scrutiny into expenditures, by active and detailed inspection of all of the supply branches, by a reduction in rents and employes for the past three years, to bring down expenses to the lowest limit consistent with efficiency. As to those matters which are outside of the army proper, and are more or less of a civil nature, my original estimate was for works as are provided for by law for which Congress has made all that estimates be made. I have usually submitted them without comment, leaving it to the wisdom of Congress to determine how much of the estimated amount shall be appropriated, or whether any of it shall be appropriated at all. And in accordance with the spirit of the House resolution, I have caused the estimates for those purposes to be largely reduced and some items wholly withdrawn.

There are several items which appear in the book of estimates, charged against the War Department, which are reported to me by the accounting officer of the Treasury as being necessary for the payment of certain claims during the next year. I have no further knowledge in regard to them than is contained in the letter transmitted by those officers. The items are:

Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising U. S. volunteers, $500,000.

Horses and other property lost in the military service, $450,000.

Extra pay to officers, musicians and privates in the Mexican War, $70,000.

Pay to Florida volunteers, $2,000.

Pay to volunteers in the Black Hawk and other Indian wars, $2,000.

The following amounts were not estimated for by me, but the expenditures are authorized by existing laws, and being about the amount usually appropriated, the Treasury Department embodied them in the book of estimates, thereby swelling the estimates to that amount:

Arming and equipping the militia.....$ 200,000
Bounty to soldiers.....1,000,000
Support of National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.....250,000

Attention is called to the reduction made by the Chief of Engineers, in estimates for rivers and harbors, and other public works, from $20,355,840 to $7,932,106. Should Congress deem it advisable to make an appropriation for the continuance of work already commenced, or for new works, a reduced appropriation will be needed for the preservation of those works partially finished.

I also submit herewith a tabular statement, showing under the different heads of appropriations, the amounts made in the original estimates; the estimates as reduced, and the amount of the reductions that have been made, giving a reference to the page of the book of estimates on which the same may be found.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), WM. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 3, 1874.

River and Harbor Improvement.

The House Commerce Committee express themselves as satisfied with their ability to get through this session with the necessary appropriation for improvement in rivers and harbors. They claim that for the last four years past they have been economic, and cutting down the estimates each year to a third of the amount called for. Last year the estimates were $13,000,000, but the committee cut this amount down to $6,000,000, and got their bill through. Members of the committee state that they have always had hard work to distribute the appropriations for actual work needed. The pressure upon them has been so conflicting and so great; but they will be able this session to devote their attention entirely to commerce on the lakes and rivers, as the estimates for internal improvement now go to the Committee on Railways and Canals. They hope to protect and preserve the works already under way in connection with rivers and harbors, and not cease entirely in providing for improvements where the immediate necessities of commerce require them.

Naval Drafts on the Treasury.

During the month of December the Navy Department made 196 drafts on the Treasury, amounting to $4,397,009.61. At this rate it would require about $50,000,000 per annum to sustain our navy alone.

Those Entitled to Free Postage.

By request of Senator Carpenter, the Postmaster General has furnished the Senate with a list of all officers or employes in the Postoffice Department entitled to free postage.

Party Feeling Distinct as Ever.

The apparent affiliation of Democrats and Republicans previous to the holidays seems to be growing "small and beautifully less" as questions are brought forward which are antagonistic to the principles of either party. General Butler showed any amount of Democratic bile by his speech on the "Civil Rights Bill," and in so far as party differences are concerned, they may be said to be as distinct as ever.

Elliott's Speech.

The speech *par excellence* of the discussion of the Civil Rights bill is undoubtedly that of Hon. R. K. Elliott. It is the theme of general remarks at the hotels and other places of public resort. Twenty thousand copies of the speech will be printed and distributed throughout the country.

Southern Members Oppose the Civil Rights Bill.

The Southern members, with few exceptions, oppose the Civil Rights bill, from the fact that the system of free schools in the Southern States, as they allege, will become a nullity. Most of them would vote for this bill but for this clause, and will never consent to do so as long as it remains. DIAMOND.

SOME poetical Granger has perpetrated the following libel on the farmers of 1874:

1774.

Behold the farmer at his plow:
His modest consort milks the cow,
His thrifty daughter spins the yarn,
His sons are threshing in the barn.

1874.

The farmer's gone to see the show,
His daughter's at the piano,
Madame's gaily dressed in satin,
All the boys are learning latin,
But there's a mortgage on the farm!

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Caleb Cushing Nominated for Chief Justice.

Exciting Scene in the Senate on Its Announcement.

The Nomination Referred to the Judiciary Committee, which Reports Favorably.

H. B. Swoope Nominated for U. S. Attorney.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1874.

Caleb Cushing's Nomination for Chief Justice.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing as Chief Justice took nearly every one by surprise. The first impression was that he would be confirmed without opposition to speak of, but conversation with influential Republicans developed serious dissatisfaction. It is stated that large numbers of losses, growing out of the war of the rebellion, under the new amendments to the Constitution, will soon come before the Supreme Court, and that the Chief Justice should be in sympathy with the principles established by the war and new Constitutional amendments. It is stated that while Mr. Cushing has all the qualifications for Minister to Spain, his sympathies with the principles of the old State Rights Democracy of ante-bellum times unfits him for the Supreme bench. Another objection is his seventy-five years. The law of Congress provides for the permanent retirement of Judges at seventy. I merely report these objections as rumors. I have no interest or ax to grind in this or any other appointment. I merely report facts. Mr. Cushing will doubtless be confirmed, though there are those who predict his rejection.

The Nomination Reported on Favorably.

The nomination of Mr. Cushing for Chief Justice was referred to the Judiciary Committee this afternoon, and on Friday next will be reported back to the Senate favorably; but objections to its consideration being interposed, it was postponed until next week. It is announced that the Liberal and Democratic Senators will vote solid for confirmation, and it is claimed that enough Republican votes can be secured to confirm him, though a strong opposition has been developed.

The Salary Bill.

The salary bill has been loaded down with amendments in the Senate, and may eventually be repealed, but not for some time. Prominent Senators endeavored to have the Senate sit to-morrow, but it was agreed to adjourn over until Monday by a vote of 32 to 29.

The Pension Bill.

The pension bill will be taken up to-morrow in the House.

The Committee on Appropriations calls for over thirty million dollars. It will not be cut down.

Revision of Laws.

The Committee on the Revision of Laws is next to be called, and the revised statutes will be offered for consideration. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1874.

Nominations.

The President has nominated Seth M. Barber to be Pension Agent at Cleveland; H. B. Swoope, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and George R. Peck, United States Attorney for Kansas.

Caleb Cushing Nominated for Chief Justice.

The President has nominated Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

How Mr. Cushing's Nomination was Received in the Senate.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing to be Chief Justice occasioned much surprise in all quarters to-day, and was a matter of astonishment to himself, as he had made arrangements to leave this country on the 24th for Madrid. When General Babcock appeared at the main door of the Senate this afternoon, announcing a message from the President in writing, every eye was turned upon him, as it was generally believed the packet he held in his hand contained a nomination for Chief Justice. Senator Conkling, who sits near the middle aisle, intercepted the messenger on his way to the desk, and taking the list of nominations from him, hurriedly glanced over them, exclaiming, in a tone loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "Chief Justice." At this a large number of Senators jumped from their seats and gathered about him, and in a moment the name of Caleb Cushing was audibly whispered from Senator to Senator on the floor. Senator Thurman remained in animated conversation with Senator Conkling for some time. Senators Sumner and Boutwell had their heads together, and an unusual hum of conversation on the floor indicated that the nomination caused quite a sensation.

In view of the reports heretofore prevalent as to the nomination of Senator Morton for the Chief Justiceship, it is proper to say that he was neither consulted nor tendered the appointment.

Regulating Railway Commerce.

The House Committee on Post Roads and Canals this morning further considered McCrary's bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the States, and favorably disposed of five of its fourteen sections. The fourth section, prescribing the powers of a board of nine Commissioners, was amended to amplify their powers and create a longer term for holding the office than four years.

The Washington Monument.

The trustees of the Washington National Monument Fund, at a meeting yesterday, appointed a committee to take charge of the interests of the association before Congress, with the view to immediate action on the bill now before the House which an appropriation of $200,000 to aid in the completion of the monument is recommended.

The Proposed Reduction of the Army.

The Secretary of War was again before the House Committee this morning in further explanation of his views on the proposed reduction of the rank and file of the army. He agrees with General Sherman and other high authorities in deeming any such reduction unwise and contrary to the interests of true economy.

Our Sea Fortifications.

Secretary Belknap does not coincide with General Sherman as to the usefulness of our sea fortifications generally, but thinks that they ought to be completed and rendered more effective, particularly at New York, Boston, Portland, New Orleans and on the Florida coast.

Cutting Down the Estimates.

Several members of the Appropriation Committee think the estimates will be cut down about ten millions. This will not be sufficient to bring the expenditures within the receipts for the next fiscal year, and, therefore, some measure of Treasury relief will be necessary.

The Revenue Receipts Increasing.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is much encouraged by the receipts of his bureau so far for this month. They are $3,000,000, and the prospect is that they will soon be restored to what they were before the late panic.

The Tax on Matches.

The Committee on Ways and Means to day instructed its Chairman to report adversely on the bills to remove the taxes on friction matches and stamps.

Reported Resignation of Judge Durrell.

It is stated by Louisianians here now that Judge Durrell, of that State, has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $361,231,002.

KANSAS CITY.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, January 9.—NAT. FOX, who was sometime ago detected in counterfeiting Kansas Pacific Railroad tickets in Kansas City, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and returned here to-day for trial.

Swindling a Life Insurance Company.

The *Journal of Commerce* has information from Wichitonas that McNutt, who it was claimed had been murdered and burned in a recent case of murder and arson in that place, is now alive in Texas, and it is believed a man named Leeben, just arrived from Kansas, was the one murdered there. The whole thing was done to get $5,000 insurance on McNutt's life.

Incendiary Fire.

An incendiary attempt this morning to burn the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered in time to save the building.

THE GALLOWS.

Jacob Michella Hanged.

NEW YORK, January 9.—A revolting scene took place this morning in the Hudson county (New Jersey) jail, at the execution of Jabob Michella, a Russian seaman, for the murder of Deputy Marshal Stevenson, in July last. After Michella had been hanging for about three minutes, and while being lowered for the convenience of the physicians, the knot slipped and he fell heavily to the ground. As rapidly as possible the rope was readjusted, and Michella was again suspended, and after a few convulsions was declared dead.

Navigation on the Erie Canal.

BUFFALO, January 9.—Two canal boats laden with wheat, in tow of a tug, left this port this morning for Lockport. Canal navigation in this locality at this season is without a precedent. The weather is still soft, and there is no ice or snow. The lake, river and canal are clear.

FOREIGN.

A Degree Promulgated Dissolving the Spanish Cortes.

A MANIFESTO TO THE PEOPLE.

Battle With Carlists Imminent.

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

SPAIN.

Ambassadorial Changes.

MADRID, January 9.—The Government of Spain will make many changes in its representatives abroad, but Admiral Polo de Barnabe, Minister at Washington, will remain there.

Congratulations.

The Government continues to receive congratulatory telegrams from all quarters, especially from Cuba.

Active Military Operations.

BAYONNE, January 9.—Don Carlos and Gen. Lio, with 25,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, have entered Sandino. Gens. Marlones and Astre Jana have received reinforcements. A battle is expected to take place soon, the Carlists making the attack. The Carlists now completely surround Bilboa, and are about to renew their attack on Portugalete.

Manifesto to the People.

MADRID, January 9.—The Ministry have issued a long manifesto addressed to the nation, declaring their objects to be identical with those of the revolution of 1868.

The Cortes Dissolved.

A decree was promulgated to day dissolving the Cortes, and announcing that elections for a new body will be held as soon as order is rendered secure and freedom and universal suffrage are unhindered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Statue of Prince Albert Unveiled.

LONDON, January 9.—The Prince of Wales unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort at the Holburne Viaduct to-day, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of vast crowds of spectators. A public breakfast was subsequently given at Guild Hall, at which toasts to the health of the royal family were given, and responded to with speeches expressing the warmest sympathy and affection for the nation.

Napoleon's Remains Removed.

The remains of the late Emperor Napoleon III. were transferred to-day to the sarcophagus presented to Eugenie by Queen Victoria. A number of leading Bonapartists attended, but Prince Napoleon was absent.

A Steamer Wrecked.

The British steamer Ravensworth Castle, Captain Sergeant, which sailed from Baltimore on December 13, for Queenstown, has been totally wrecked. The officers and crew were saved.

WEST INDIES.

A Cuban Loan.

HAVANA, January 9.—The Junta of Debate, at yesterday's session, resolved that the only means of relieving the financial crisis is by a system of forced loans, and will issue one of $30,000,000, six per cent. interest, payable in gold.

The Revolution in San Domingo.

ST. THOMAS, January 4.—A French man-of-war arrived here this morning, bringing ex-President Baez of San Domingo as a passenger. When the revolutionists appeared before San Domingo, Baez, seeing that resistance was useless, entered into a convention with General Gonzales, supreme chief of the revolutionists, stipulating that he should be allowed to leave peacefully, and that his friends should be permitted to remain in the country, unmolested. This was agreed to, and the revolutionists immediately entered the Capital amid the acclamations of the people.

FRANCE.

A Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, January 9.—The *Journal Officiel* announces that the Cabinet have tendered their resignations in consequence of the absence from the Assembly yesterday of a large number of their supporters, which resulted in the defeat of the Government. President MacMahon begs the Ministers to wait for a vote of confidence which will be passed by the Assembly to day.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, January 9.—The Assembly to-day, at the request of Admiral Saisset, of the Left Centre, unanimously voted to adjourn until Monday. No action was taken on the Ministerial question. There was great excitement in the lobbies during the brief sitting.

The New Cardinals.

President MacMahon to day performed the ceremony of delivering the hats to the newly appointed French Cardinals. In his speech on the occasion, he thanked the Pope for conferring these honors on citizens of France, and added: "The Holy Father knows our filial attachment and our admiration at the manner in which he supports his trials. His sympathies were with us in our misfortune, and ours are with him."

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Coahuila.

MATAMORAS, January 9.—In order to suppress the disorders which have existed for several months past in the State of Coahuila, between the followers of General Cepedo, who was deposed as Governor by the Legislature of the State, and Dr. Solas, who was elected in his stead, the Federal Congress at the City of Mexico has, authorized President Lerdo to appoint a provisional Governor for the State. Fifty thousand dollars was also appropriated to arm and equip two thousand national guards in the State of Coahuila to support the provisional Government and maintain order until a new Legislature can be elected and the State officered.

GERMANY.

The Elections To-day.

LONDON, January 10.—A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* intimates that it is possible that the elections to be held in Germany to-day will give one-fourth of the seats in the Reichstag to the Ultramontane party.

LEGISLATURES.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—A resolution was passed in the House to-day condemning in severe terms the President and every member of the Forty-second Congress who voted for or took back pay, and demanding that no Democrat who had engaged in it from Missouri should be elected to any office of trust or profit. During the discussion Governor Woodson was condemned for the appointment of General F. B. Blair as State Secretary of Insurance, and the Democrats were condemned for voting for Fernando Wood for Speaker. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 102 yeas to 14 nays.

ARKANSAS.

A Sheriff Threatening a Court.

LITTLE ROCK, January 9.—Letters from Sebastian county, state that on Monday the Board of Supervisors met at Greenwood, the county seat. The Sheriff presented his bond as Collector for the county, and as he did so drew two pistols, laid them down on the table, and told the court that they dared not reject his bond, whereupon the Court adjourned till yesterday. A warrant was obtained from a Justice of the peace for the arrest of the Sheriff, and placed in the hands of a constable to serve, who summoned a posse of fifty men to assist in effecting the arrest. Nothing has been heard from them, but serious trouble is apprehended.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Ninth Section of the Baxter Temperance Law Declared Unconstitutional.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 9.—The Supreme Court this morning, two Judges dissenting, rendered an opinion declaring the ninth section of the Baxter temperance law unconstitutional. That section is that under which a person may be fined for intoxication and also be compelled to testify where he obtained his liquor.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1874.

Mayor Havemeyer Threatened.

Mayor Havemeyer has received his infernal machine in the shape of the following note:

"Beware, January 10th, 1874. A FRIEND."

Captain Leary is hunting for the author.

The Western Union Telegraph.

A memorial is being circulated for signatures among the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company for a reduction of the capital stock to $30,000,000 by the purchase of the requisite amout of stock in the market and the issue, to represent the aforesaid surplus, by private distribution among the stockholders, of $15,000,000 of 7 per cent. income bonds, the interest payable quarterly, with a moderate provision for a sinking fund for their gradual retirement.

Alleged Embezzler Arrested.

George W. Smith, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the northern district of Mississippi, indicted on a charge of embezzling $25,000 of Government money, is under arrest in this city, and will be taken in a day or two to Mississippi.

Fleetwood Trotting Park Stables Burned.

The Fleetwood Trotting Park stables, twenty-three in number, were burned last night. All the carriages and sulkies stored in the stables were destroyed. Loss, $20,000; insured.

MINNESOTA.

Inauguration of State Officers—The Governor's Message.

ST. PAUL, January 9.—The Legislature of this State, having met and organized on Tuesday last, yesterday, in joint convention, canvassed the vote for State officers. To-day the officers elected were sworn in, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature. The wretched system prevails of the delivery of a farewell message by the outgoing Governor at the time of the change of the Gubernatorial officers, and by reason of this practice we have to-day a message of about ten columns in length from Governor Austin, who retires. The financial affairs of the State are reported prospering, the balance in the Treasury being $218,397. The recognized bonded indebtedness is $460,000, an increase of $210,000 since last year, the increase having been devoted to the extension and completion of public buildings. Owing to an increase of the taxable valuation, a decrease of one mill in the State tax levy is considered practicable.

The inaugural of Governor Pillsbury, which is also lengthy, is an able and interesting document, devoted mainly to the discussion of new questions. He starts out by recommending aid to the sufferers on the frontier, whose crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers. The number of Judges of the Supreme Court should be increased from three to nine, to enable the Court to get through with the business promptly. The railroad question is exhaustively discussed. Referring to last Fall's increase of three cents per bushel freight on wheat by the Milwaukee, St. Paul & Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, Governor Davis says if any administration should commit such an act as this in performing the functions of taxation, it would be deposed by an indignant constituency. As the law of 1871, prescribing the maximum rates for freight and passengers, was unconstitutional, one of which the Governor has no doubt, has been systematically violated by every railroad in the State, he suggests that the State undertake the duty of regulation and the punishment of violators of the laws, reviving a moity of the penalty as indemnity for expenses. He adds: There is another way to relief, in which the so-called vested rights of companies can be conceded to the fullest extent. It is by constitutional amendment, prescribing that when any statute is enacted in favor or for the benefit of railroad companies, at its instance it shall by mere force of the beneficial enactment be subject to such duties and control by the State as the constitutional amendment shall impose. Favorable and enabling legislation is so much a matter of necessity to the companies that such an amendment will, in the course of time, do much to annihilate the power of self-regulation, which has by an oppressive use caused the people to assume their present attitude toward corporations.

The Governor argues that the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company should pay three per cent. upon its gross earnings since 1865, making the amount due the State from that company $61,498. The matter of disposal by railroad companies of the whole or part of their land to trustees, so that one organization owns the road and another the land, and which in several instances is denounced as a device to escape tax, is alluded to, and makes the recommendation that the lands be placed on the tax list and the tax be collected for the years during which the property has been thus concealed.

Governor Davis says the decision of the United States Supreme Court denies the right of the general Government or of the Indian Bureau to sell timber from Indian lands, as the State has a legal right to use it in erecting school buildings, which is set apart for a school fund, and a presumptive right to all swamp land. Inasmuch as all these lands consist entirely of timber, which was recently sold by Indian Commissioner Smith, he recommends such action as will fully protect the interests of the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Prof Agassiz's Will.

BOSTON, January 9.—The will of Prof. Agassiz, at the Probate office in Cambridge, is as follows:

I give and bequeath to my son, Alexander E. R. Agassiz, such of my books as he may select from my library, hoping that when he shall have no further use for them he will add them to the rest of my library at Scientific Museum, which I hereby give to the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge.

Second. I give and devise all the rest of my estate, now owned and hereafter acquired, unto my beloved wife, Elizabeth C. Agassiz, to hold to her, her heirs and assignees forever. I make no provision for either of my daughters, Ida and Pauline, not from any want of affection, but for the reason that my house in Cambridge, subject to a mortgage, is the only remaining piece of property that I have to dispose of. I appoint my wife executrix to be sole executor of this my will, and I direct that she be exempted from giving surety or bond as such.

Dated November 29, 1869.

(Signed) L. AGASSIZ.

Though Mrs. Agassiz was exempted from giving bonds by the will, she has preferred to do so, and has recognized in $40,000.

The Boston Postoffice.

The Common Council has adopted a resolution that the United States Government is bound in honor to extend the postoffice building to Congress street, in accordance with which arrangement the Mayor will be authorized to purchase the estate on the corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

Fire—A Child Suffocated to Death.

CHICAGO, January 9.—A fire at an early hour this morning burned the wooden building 376 South Clark street, occupied by L. Kelesh as a grocery store. The loss on the building is one thousand dollars, with no insurance, and on the stock six hundred dollars, insured in the National of Pennsylvania. No. 376 was damaged by water, and so filled with smoke that of a family living on the upper floor, the mother was taken out senseless and her babe so nearly suffocated that it died shortly afterwards.

Convention of Millers.

The next Convention of the Millers' National Association, will be held in McCormick's Music Hall, in this city, on Wednesday, the 14th of January. A cordial invitation is extended to millers generally in the Dominion of Canada, whose co operation is earnestly desired. The prospect is that the convention will be largely attended, and result in great good to the milling interest of the country.

☞For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

Murder or Suicide.

BARDENTOWN, N. J., January 9.—There has been considerable excitement here, caused by the discovery of the body of a young lady on the shore of the Delaware river. The deceased was about eighteen years of age, and gives evidence of having been very beautiful when living. Some persons from Easton, Pa., recognized the deceased as a daughter of wealthy parents, who had offered a large reward for her recovery, dead or alive. The body had no clothing except a chemise, shoes and stockings.

Marine News.

LARNE, January 9.—The steamship State of Georgia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, January 9.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived.

"And Gather Honey All the Day."

From the Bee Hive Merchant Tailoring Establishment of T. Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street, where are displayed to view some of the choicest, richest and rarest of clothes, cassimeres and vestings ever brought to this city. Their importation of French, English, German and Scotch goods is true to name, and of genuine and undoubted quality. Experience in business teaches what is necessary to suit the tastes of different individuals, and Messrs. Scandrett & Co. have acquired this happy faculty, to which fact all their patrons must attest. However irregular or peculiar may be your outward form, Scandrett & Co. can safely guarantee you a fit which will make you a model of excellence as to your personal appearance. But they charge high for all this. No, they don't; but will sell you an extra good suit, made to measure, at a price at which you shall have no cause to grumble.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞RELIGIOUS.—REV. GEO. ROBINSON, of Lancaster, Pa., will preach in Beltield Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue, TO-MORROW—morning and evening.

☞THE SEVENTH U. P. CONGREGATION meets in the SEVENTEENTH WARD HOOL HALL, on Forbes street. Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. W. H. ANDREWS, pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

☞SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets, Pittsburgh. REV. S. I. WILSON, D.D., Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

☞NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGEN) CHAPEL, corner of Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny. Sunday, 10½ A. M., Sermon: Matthew 6: 10: "Thy Kingdom Come." At 7½ P. M., Lecture: "The Word of the Sacred Scriptures is Divine Truth Itself."

☞CENTRAL U. P. CHURCH, corner South Diamond and Sandusky streets, Allegheny. Services TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., to be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. JOHNSTON. Sabbath School will meet as usual at 1½ P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞"ALL SAINTS" CHURCH, PENN and 31st streets. "First Sunday after the Epiphany." Services at 10 and 10½ A. M. At 3½ P. M. a Lecture on the Epistle, the "Magi" and the "Star"—historical and explanatory. The Litany will be sung at 3½ P. M. every Sunday until further notice.

☞FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, entrance between Grant and Ross streets. Rev. E. W. PEARSON, D. D., Pastor, will Lecture sunday morning 10½, on "Where do the Protestants get their Bible? 1st. Origin of N. T. 2d. Writings collected and Canon closed. 3d. Fifth Century to reformation." Evening discourse at 7½: "Radicalism weighed in the balance and found wanting." Come.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 8 P. M., Jan. 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

THE *World Almanac* for 1874 contains a large amount of political, statistical and other valuable information, for a copy of which we are under obligations to the publisher.

MR. BROCKWAY has introduced a bill in the Legislature requiring the publication of a notice in two newspapers, for thirty days, for any local legislation that may be desired.

WE had supposed the *Telegraph* to be sufficiently established in its opinions relative to the new Charter, to be able to keep consistent; but it was too much to expect. It flopped.

MCCLURE'S bill, to regulate elections, is being loaded with amendments to an extent that will materially change it. When it reaches the House an additional list of amendments await it.

THE Boston *Journal* is determined to have its fling at Minister Cushing. It claims that Fernando Wood's dog howled for joy when his old antagonist, Caleb Cushing, was named for Spain.

FAITHFULNESS is occasionally rewarded. Archbishop Manning, of England, it is announced, will receive from the Pope a Cardinal's hat in March next. Why not let us have an American Cardinal?

THE report that the Shah of Persia had cancelled his bargain with Reuter turns out to be incorrect. He has simply reminded him that he must commence operations in accordance with the terms of the contract.

IT is claimed by those who have carefully investigated the subject that the iron manufacturing interest will be unusually active the coming Spring, and sales extraordinarily large. Blast furnaces are preparing, everywhere in the country, to go into operation.

THE Legislature adjourned yesterday until Tuesday next; but the new rules cut off Saturday adjournments, and hereafter the Legislature will be kept busy during the working days of the week. This is one of the good results of the new Constitution that is already apparent.

THE election trouble in Texas seems to us as unnecessary as it is unfortunate. It is reported that a case was made up to get a decision adverse to the law which leaves the polls open only for one day, instead of four as required by the Constitution. In place of an interminable wrangle, the only solution to the difficulty seems to be a new election.

THE rumor that Attorney General Williams will resign his position, and that General Bristow will be nominated in his place, is probably mere conjecture as yet, but is well based. The position of the Attorney General is certainly disagreeable, and his family affairs have been brought in so prominently that it must be doubly so, and hence his probable resignation.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* is of the opinion that the social duties required of officers on board ocean passenger steamers interferes very seriously with the performance of duties upon which the safety of their vessels chiefly depend. It claims that the captain and principal officers are compelled to entertain the passengers through the day, and are in consequence so wearied that at night they are physically unfitted for that keen watchfulness that ought to be exercised. This is a very important statement, if correct.

THE TEXAS Pacific Railroad seems likely, if the terms can be agreed on, to secure aid from Congress, chiefly for the reason that it is the only route that will connect the South with the Pacific Coast. Colonel Scott has shown that the road is being honestly and carefully constructed, and offers very unusual and ample security to the Government for the endorsement of its bonds. Apropros of this subject, we notice that impression obtains, in railway circles the the mileage of new roads for the present year will probably be unusually large.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, has a kind word to say in behalf of our great Centennial, and concedes that "it is greatly to be desired that it should be carried out in a manner which will be creditable to the country." For this purpose he thinks it indispensable that a State Board of Managers should be appointed, "for the purpose of organizing the State in reference to the Centennial, and to insure a proper representation of the products of our industry and ingenuity in the Exposition of 1875." A very wise and timely suggestion.

THE London Fog, of recent date, is being criticised from a sanitary point of view. It is mentioned as one of the causes of the untimely death of the big rhinoceros in the Zoological Gardens. Cattle suffered from it extremely, but, when treated to liberal libations of old ale, in season, recovered, and were enabled to resume their places in the show at Agricultural Hall. Pigs didn't mind it any more than the old natives of the city among the human population, and did not need to resort to stimulants, though perhaps the old natives aforesaid did not feel that necessity. Why it should have been attended with such curious results, is the exact point of inquiry.

O, FO! THAT little "Digest" donation, it seems, is not allowable under the new Constitution, and our Legislators must individually pay the bills if they desire to be supplied with this compendium of legal lore. It is a sad circumstance for Mr. Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, who has always heretofore furnished the books, but is thus called upon to bewail the loss of a few hundred dollars that annually, from this source, found its way into his purse. Mr. Bergner's *Telegraph* vehemently opposed the new Constitution, though, of course, this opposition was solely in the interest of the tax-payers, and not from any personal motives of the guileless editor.

A FRENCH ENGINEER connected with the army in Algeria, has discovered south of the Atlas mountains, and west of the Gulf of Gabea, there is a chain of salt lakes, originally an inland sea, probably, but now shallow, and occasionally dry in Summer. Only an insignificant chain of low sand hills separate these lakes from the Gulf of Gabea, and were a canal cut through and the waters of the Mediterranean permitted to flow in, a sea or lake, 225 miles in length, and eighty or ninety feet in depth, would be created. It is claimed that such a sea would increase the rain fall and consequent fertility of the surrounding country, thus giving the French a better control over the people of Algeria, beside adding to the prosperity of the native tribes.

THE great desideratum, fire-proof buildings, is said to have been reached by a London architect. He has combined earthenware and cement concrete with iron, steel, and metal wire, so as to resist the hottest of furnace heat. It is claimed that walls, floors, partitions, and roofs can be built of this material so as to be at once light, durable, and fire-proof. Some sixty houses are said to have been built after his design in London. The walls, partitions, and roof are built of sheet iron, or steel made in an octagonal shape, and arranged like a honeycomb cell. In the spaces left in the interior are placed, by sections, pipes of hollow earthenware, and the iron is bolted through these pipes. In the partitions metal wire is stretched across these cells, on which to put the cement or plaster, thus taking the place of laths. It is claimed that this combination will not only resist fire, but that it is cheap and durable. The hollow spaces inside the walls can also be used for ventilating and heating purposes. The floors consist of metal uprights and girders encased in concrete. Should his method prove to possess all the merit claimed for it, it will speedily acquire extensive use.

THE NEW NOMINATION.

The position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is, next to that of President, the most important position under the Government. In point of dignity, it rivals the Presidency, and in presumption of learning, not merely as regards law, but all scholarship that will enrich the mind, and give scope to judgment and strength to intellect, it is credited above every position in the nation. One of the strongest arguments uged against the confirmation of Attorney General Williams was, that, whatever his merits as a technical lawyer, he lacked the grasp of intellect necessary to the high position of Chief Justice. It is believed that one reason why Chief Justice Chase broke down so speedily and utterly was his incessant application to fit himself to perform creditably the duties of his high position. Yet he was thought at the time of his confirmation to be, and was, a man of very unusual grasp of intellect. The importance, therefore, of selecting a person whose habits and training, grasp of intellect and familiarity with the entire scope of higher law, is very evident. The position of Chief Justice, too, is one that should be lifted above mere partisanship, and, while it has not been, as a rule, in the appointments made, it very evidently should be.

That the selection of Caleb Cushing meets these conditions as fully as is possible, is a fact that will be very readily admitted. It is difficult to say what he is politically. We objected to his appointment as Minister to Spain for this very reason, believing that a diplomatic office could be filled, to the entire satisfaction of the Government, by a person of clearly established Republican principles. But, if the Chief Justice must be taken from among persons not already members of the Supreme Court, it is hard to indicate a person whose ability, in the particulars needed, is more satisfactory than is that of Caleb Cushing. He has filled positions under the Government that called for learning and ability, with credit to himself and the Government. He has been the adviser and guide of the Government in very intricate cases, which involved comprehensive and intimate knowledge of law, and in all instances has been a safe counsellor. Law has been his study, and its practice, under circumstances calling for the most eminent ability, has been his occupation. Certainly, if there is any person, whose original ability, training and knowledge, united with vast experience and ripe age, fit him for the position of [illegible] Caleb Cushing.

The nomination does not appeal to our sympathy, but it does command our judgment. Whatever may be said of the first nomination made by the President, the one now submitted will not, we presume, be seriously criticised. We would not be surprised if Attorney General Williams were sent to Madrid.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Congress makes slow progress in dealing with the most pressing of all subjects requiring legislation, but what is done is, in the main, commendable. It has been seeking information, that it may know whether the necessities of the Government will make financial legislation necessary. The result is an affirmative. The proposition is simply this: Amount needed, to tide the Government over, $40,000,000; amount provided, or saved, by a reduction of current estimates, $20,000,000; amount that must be provided, $20,000,000. This is one aspect of the question, and the narrowest and smallest. The Government has interwoven the finances of the country with its own, and a cry comes up for a larger volume of currency to meet the demands of business. What is to be done with this?

Three propositions are pending, looking to the relief of the country to a greater or lesser extent. The first and narrowest is that of Mr. Holman, a Democratic member from Indiana, who simply proposes the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes. This is done on economical grounds. He disclaims all partisanship, but proceeds on the theory that there is no good reason for two kinds of circulating notes, as the Government guarantees those of the National banks; but, if greenbacks were substituted for the $350,000,000 of National bank notes, there would, at six per cent., be a saving to the Government of $21,000,000, which would meet the deficiency in the Treasury.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, who is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, proposes an entirely new national currency, which shall be "lawful money, and receivable for all dues, public and private." He also proposes the issue of the United States bonds, in denominations of $50 and upward, bearing 4 per cent. interest, into which the new national currency is to be convertible at the will of the holder; and reciprocally, the holders of these bonds are entitled to exchange them for currency whenever they please. The currency is to be receivable for customs duties as well as other Government dues. They are to have a drawback feature when used to pay customs dues, in place of gold, by which a premium is sought to be put on them, as against gold. This is as absurd as can well be imagined. It is well enough for a Government to seek to have its currency equal in value to gold, but to attempt to make it more valuable is ridiculous. There is no sound reason for it, while it would embarrass the Government to provide the gold to pay the interest on the public debt. The sixth section of his bill provides for the revival of State banks. It is as follows:

"SECTION 6. That all taxes and restrictions now imposed by law on State banks and their circulating notes shall be, and the same are hereby repealed: provided, that hereafter no bank chartered by any State or Territory shall be relieved from the tax and restrictions which it is the purpose of this act to repeal, unless such bank shall have given the bond of the State or Territory granting the charter, or a railroad bond, the payment of which shall be guaranteed by the State or Territory, as the case may be, to be held as a guarantee fund, or to be held by the State or Territory, as the case may be, upon which guarantee the State or Territory, as the case may be, shall be bound to redeem, with specie or national currency, the circulating notes so to be issued, in case of protest for non-payment by the issuing bank."

Leaving aside all other objections to this, and there are many, it is particularly objectionable, as invading, by mere act of Congress, the legislative rights of States, and will not, in our judgment, stand inlaw.

The third measure is that of Judge Kelley, of this State, and is, we are gratified to say, more in harmony with the necessities of the hour, as well as with the laws of finance, than either of the others. It also bids fair to be adopted. It aims, simply, to give, not a different currency, but to make that we have elastic. To this end it proposes a bond that shall bear interest at the rate of 3 65 100 per cent., and circulating notes to the extent of the demand, the two to be mutually convertible. This will have the desired effect of saving a large amount of interest to the Government, reducing thus, the volume of expenses. The interest will harmonize with the growth of value in property, which is about three and one-eighth per cent.; the debt of the nation will gradually be assumed by the people, in place of being funded in Europe; industry will be promoted, and, as a consequence, substantial wealth will be increased; the outflow of specie will be stopped, and in a few years, that panacea for all our ills, specie payments, will be finally and permanently resumed. We do not need a *new* currency, as that we have has been tried in the panic and found to hold the confidence of the people; but we do need *enough* currency; and this is what Mr. Kelly's measure will give.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

DURING the first six months of 1873, there were 5,486 horses killed for food in Paris.

A BOSTON house is said to have almost a monopoly of the wooden toothpick trade. It sells, annually, 500,000,000 of toothpicks.

THERE are said to be 124 iron steamers for sale in the Clyde, in Scotland. This fact is regarded as a sign of the declining popularity of iron as material for shipbuilding.

THE wreckage tables for 1872 show that 459 vessels belonging to, or trading to ports in the United States, were wrecked in the twelve months, against 417 in 1872. This is an increase of ten per cent., and the gross damage amounts from $11,097,000 to $11,783,000.

A STEAMER recently hauled up in New London was found to be covered with barnacles, in some places two feet thick. The vessel had been in the water little over a year, and during that time had been used as a ferry boat, running almost constantly sixteen hours daily.

A GENUINE robbers' den, with all the melo-dramatic accessories, was recently seized by the police in Jersey City. It was in an old, dilapidated house, which, on being searched, was found to contain all kinds of plunder, burglars' tools, skeleton keys and a plentiful supply of weapons to be used in case of need. Two men were arrested, and are now in prison.

"THAT it is now the law of the State (Pennsylvania) is a good thing for the people, and an exceedingly bad thing for the politicians who have been accustomed to fatten upon the people. If New York had a Constitution precisely like it there would be a pleasant prospect of 'skilled talent' starving, and our legislators become honest.—*New York Daily Times.*

ONE of the most singular signs of the violence of religious spirit in Germany is the declaration of "several Catholics of Crefeldt," lately published in the *Gazette* of that town, that in future they will take no notice, by way of greeting, of the Old Catholics of their former acquaintance, the recent Encyclical having forbidden the faithful to have any intercourse with unbelievers.

THERE are 500 sheep kept on the Island of Norman's Land, lying to the Westward of Martha's Vineyard, that are unsheltered, and fed on little or nothing in the winter except the kelp that floats ashore. This custom or method of treatment has prevailed fifty years or more, and the owners maintain that the animals prefer the shelter of the high banks on the shore to sheds, and the kelp to hay.

EVEN Vermont is combining equine with religious matters, according to the following statement in the Rutland *Herald:* A church over the lake recently lost the gob let used in its communion service, and the sexton called on one of its neighbors for the loan of a cup to supply the deficiency. A few days ago an enthusiastic member of the church scanned the sermons closely and found that it had been awarded at a county fair to the "best stallion."

A WRITER to the *Medical Times and Gazette* refers to the fatigue of the limbs produced after a long railway journey as due mainly to the trembling motion of the floor under the feet, and states that, having suffered considerable pain from the abuse, he was indnced to try the experiment of using the well known air-cushion as a footstool. This answered so well that he has never traveled without one in this way, and has found the effect to be a remarkable improvement.

THE *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says that the number of cans of peaches packed last year reached about 12,000 000; tomatoes, 18,000,000, and corn from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000. The headquarters of peach canning are in Maryland and Delaware, more than half of the peach packing firms hailing from Baltimore alone. Large quantities also put up along the Chesapeake. Cans for tomatoes, come chiefly from New Brunswick, New Jersey, although many are packed in Baltimore, New York, and the Eastern States.

ONE of the most painful surgical operations is removing nails which have grown into the flesh. There is no necessity whatsoever for this pain. The new method is to keep the patient ten or fifteen days on a bed or on a sofa with a bread or meal poultice applied to the toe. This poultice is changed several times daily, and the toe is bathed twice a day in water as warm as may be borne. In ten or fifteen days the nail becomes so soft it may be cut with scissors and removed by hand without the least pain. Could not the nail be made soft enough by keeping in hot water, often changed, for ten or twelve hours?

PERSONAL.

THE French Government has resolved not to separate Mr. and Mrs. Bazaine. She will accordingly share his exile with him.

COLONEL COUNT CHARLES EDWARD STUART has received in London, from Don Carlos VII, of Spain, the Cross of Knight Commander of Isabella the Catholic, for services rendered to the Carlist cause.

THIS is the little hymn that the students of Cornell University sing about Professor Willard Fiske:

"Oh Fisky, he's the student's friend,
A short and noble man, sir;
I'd fight for him until the blood ran,
From Bersheba to Dan, sir."

TWENTY thousand dollars still remain unpaid of the bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, completed at Nuremburg by some of the enthusiastic adherents of the deceased soldier. There is much drumming and pleading, but the South does not respond. Its people have need of their money for more practical purposes than the commemoration of that sad and profitless struggle, even in a monument to their great and gifted Stonewall."

THE ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of her recent visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, "was attired in deep mourning, wearing beneath her black bonnet a widow's cap. Apparently she was in good health, but her features bear traces of the sufferings she has passed through." She remained at Windsor Castle to lunch, and then returned by special train to Chiselhurst. The people of Windsor turned out in large numbers to greet the ex-Empress.

PRINCE BISMARCK does not like to be troubled by letters from persons who have no proper demands upon his attention. In a recent issue of the official journal he published the following notice: "I reiterate my request, that persons who address private letters to me during my leave of absence, will excuse me if they do not receive any reply. I am bound to devote every day, on an average, several hours to the task of sending proper answers to communications of a political character, coming from persons who are known or whose position authorizes them to write to me."

The Tomb of Lazarus.

The most recent discoveries by the Palestine Expedition are such as to excite the liveliest interest of the Christian world. The explorers have found on the Mount of Olives a number of Jewish Greek sarcophagi bearing inscriptions. In these were the bones of Christian Jews, and one of them bears the name of Lazarus. Others are inscribed with the names of Simon and Martha, and although the discoverers do not claim that these sarcophagi actually served entombment of the biblical individuals known to the world under those names, they leave it to be inferred that such may be the fact. The tomb of Lazarus—the scene of one of the most marvelous of Christ's miracles—it is believed will be definitely located before the exploration is finished.

RAILROADS.

WITHIN the last eight years there has been constructed in this country 36,500 miles of railroad, 29,000 of which was built within the last five years.

A CABLE dispatch states that Stephen Raymond, the fugitive forger of New York Central Railway bond notoriety, has been arrested in London, and is held for extradition.

THERE were constructed in this country last year nearly or quite 4,000 miles of railroad. This is less than for any year since 1868, but more than for any year previous to that.

THE Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads will be the first in the world to have four tracks. The third and fourth track of the former road are well under way.

THE lease of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad for 999 years, by the Fitchburg Railroad Company, was ratified by the stockholders of the former, in spite of the vigorous opposition of a few persons. This places under the control of the Fitchburg Company a continuous line of railroad almost to the very mouth of Hoosac Tunnel, and enables it to go before the Legislature to seek control of that important link in the communication to the West with very strong claims.

THE total number of train accidents on all railroads in this country for November was 76; from which there were 11 deaths, and 50 other persons were injured. Ten of the 76 accidents caused death, and 12 others injuring persons, so that 54, or more than two-thirds, did not produce death or wounds. Last year, in November, there were reported 103 accident, by which 37 persons were killed and 114 injured. The average number of accidents for the year up to November 30—11 months, were 9.60 per day.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that preponderate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Babin, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DR. ADDISON'S COUGH SYRUP,
Prepared from a receipt of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all old Pittsburghers. It is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sole agent for Pittsburgh,
JOSEPH BROWNE DRUGGIST,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
Stock Kept Full!
THE TIME TO BUY.
SHAWLS,
Stripe Shawls.
Plaid Shawls.
Check Shawls.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Brocha Shawls.
Paisley Shawls.
BLANKETS,
Country and Eastern made Blankets, White and Colored; also, Horse Blankets.
Men and Boys' Wear,
Cloths, Cassimeres.
Tweeds, Jeans.
Very Great Bargains in these.
Waterproofs!
Blue, Go'd, Brown, Green Black.
Extra Quality, 70, 75 and 80c.
MILLINERY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces.
Trimmings, Notions.
Fancy Goods—a full stock.
Suits, Sacques and Cloaks
A large stock. Customers will find this a good time to buy them, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
Cheaper than Ever.
Buy Goods now as they will
Certainly Advance.
Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.
Many Good Bargains
In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.
CALL AND SEE
Our 12½ cent Dress Goods,
Our 18c cent Dress Goods,
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods,
Our 20c cent Dress Goods,
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.
All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.
Special Bargains,
At 8c, Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c, White Shaker Flannels.
At 12½c, Lancaster Bleached Muslins.
At 8c, Lonsdale Fine Bleached.
At 18½c, Good Style Lyceum Reps.
At 12½c, White Marseilles Quilts.
At 50c, All Wool Colored Merinos.
Furs. Furs. Furs. Furs.
Muffs. Muffs. Muffs. Muffs.
Boas. Boas. Boas. Boas.
Sets. Sets. Sets. Sets.
To close out at very low prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

1874.
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS.
NEW GOODS! BOTTOM PRICES.
Exclusively Wholesale.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
HENRY McCALLUM,
CARPETS.
NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of the limbs and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., rendering the victim for marriage or business and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system.
DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating disease for many years, must acquire great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere.
Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1 P. M.
TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining secrets and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes and sequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed.
DR. WHITTIER,
296 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de7-d&s

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
NEW GOODS
Opening Daily,
At prices that make it a matter of Economy to all to purchase at once
DRESS GOODS,
An immense stock for the present and coming season, at prices ranging from 12½c to $1 per yard, many of these about one-half the prices at which they were sold at that time since—including
Black Silks,
Black and Colored Merinos,
Colored Poplins,
Satines and Serges,
Camel's Hair Fabrics,
French Merinos,
Silk and Wool Fabrics,
Pure Wool Materials,
Alpacas, Black and Colored,
Mohairs, Black and Colored,
Brilliantines,
Epinghues,
Black Dress Goods, all kinds,
Beautiful Wool Plaids,
Poplin Plaids,
Tycoon Reps and Delaines.
These and many other kinds of Dry Goods. Everything a real bargain, at
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873 AND 1874.
128 B. & B. 128
EXTRA VALUE
IN
DOMESTIC GOODS.
At 10c, good
4-4 Soft Finish Bleached Muslin
And Extra Good at 12½c.
We are offering at 12½c, by the piece only, 1 case
4-4 Bleached Muslin,
That sold retail a few weeks since at 18c.
10-4 Linen Sheeting,
Only $1.00 per yard.
Good Black Waterproof at 70c.
Good Brown Waterproof at 80c.
At 35, 45 and 50c, unexceptionably the best value in
BLACK ALPACAS
To be found in this market.
New Invoice SHAWLS.
Fine Cloth Shawls at $3.25.
Fine Ottoman Shawls at $6.50.
Both Extra Bargains.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
COMPLETE STOCK
Housekeeping Goods,
Bought for cash before the late advance when prices were the lowest, and selling at our usual small profits, making them startling bargains.
Table Linens,
Double Satin Damask, single Damask and Dice, full and half-bleached; also Towelling, Red, Dice and Damask.
Linen Towels,
All sizes, Double and Single Damask, Huck, &c., white and colored borders.
Linen Toweling,
By the yard, in great variety. Also, Russian and American Crash.
Sheetings,
All widths, Bleached and Unbleached. Also, Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins,
Soft and Cambric finish for Shirting, and Ladies' and Children's Underwear and Skirts.
Bed Quilts,
Marseilles, Toilet, Honeycomb and Jacquard, white and colored and bordered.
Shirt Fronts,
Plain and Embroidered, all size Plaits.
Lace Draperies,
A fine stock.
TICKING,
Furniture and Bed Check.
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Announce for the Month of January,
Large Reductions
In the Prices of
Black Gros Grain
DRESS SILKS
Bellon Brand.
REDUCED FROM
$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.
GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.
REDUCED FROM
$3.50 to $2.75 per yard,
4.50 to 3.50 per yard,
5.75 to 4.50 per yard,
6.00 to 5.00 per yard,
6.25 to 5.25 per yard,
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.
Bonnet's Best Make.
REDUCED FROM
$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.
Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

LEGAL.
PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. MCDONALD, deceased will offer at Public sale on the premises,
On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,
All the following described
Real Estate,
Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.
All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble street, at the distance of 144 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street southwardly 44 feet to the line of land owned by James Doyle; thence along said line eastwardly 120 feet to Fairview alley; thence along said alley northwardly 44 feet; thence westwardly parallel with Chestnut street 120 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. This property has also a large new two story
FRAME DWELLING HOUSE
Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished attic.
Also the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley parallel with the said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.
Also a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Preble street, extending back 100 feet, preserving a like width, being lot No. 1504, on the borough's plan of a sub-division of part of lots in the town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day.
Terms made known on day of sale.
jal0:w8 JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.

PERRY STREET.
Notice is hereby given that at No. 7, December Term, Quarter Sessions Court, a petition was presented and filed, and rule granted to show cause why that part of Perry street, Allegheny, in front of Y. Peterein's property, should not be vacated, which rule will be made absolute unless exceptions are filed according to law.
JOHN C. MCCOMBS,
Attorney for Petitioners.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT.—In the matter of the appointment of Commissioners to ascertain the separate indebtedness of the several boroughs annexed to the City of Pittsburgh. No. 122, April T., 1873. Dec. 30, 1873. Amended Report of Commissioners filed, and SATURDAY, January 10th, 1874, fixed by the said Court which the proper authorities of the several districts interested in said amended in connection with the original report of the Commissioners, shall if disatisfied therewith, at once by counsel and make known same absolutely, and fixing the rate of special taxation recommended by the Commissioners will be made in pursuance of the authority in such case provided. And the Prothonotary is directed to give notice thereof to said authorities in the official papers of the City of Pittsburgh.
Attest:
de31:w37 S. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 5th streets.
c34

BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED for sale by J. R. CANFIELD
jan2 24, 1873 116 Water street.

ORDINANCES.

PITTSBURGH.

(No. 347.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the grading, pav ng and Curbing of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading Paving and Curbing of Fortieth street from Penn avenue to Liberty avenue, and to survey the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, and Ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 15th day of December, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. B. NEGLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest: GEORGE BOOTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 4, page 87.
Jan. 2, 1874. jal0

(No. 369.)

AN ORDINANCE — Authorizing the opening of Virginia avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to its Western terminus.

WHEREAS, It appears that a majority in interest of the portion of this street which is yet to be opened, has petitioned for the opening of the str et, from Kirkpatrick in the 32d, to Ohnda in the 35th ward.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Virginia avenue, from Kirkpatrick street to its Western terminus, Ohnda street, the damages caused thereby and the be efits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance, conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1873.

JAMES MCBRIER,
President of Select Council.

Attest—R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
EMIL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
A. T. Dunbar, P. Smith,
Frank Kobne, Jno. W. Ilaney,
H. W. Sackett, Emil A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. E. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mo gage and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. D. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY EVENING, January 9, 1874.

Local money matters remain about the same as previously reported. Our banks are doing well, but they still closely examine the paper offered them for discount.

In the New York Stock Market to-day, stocks have been strong, an advance being made in most of the list. St. Paul closed at 49¾, an advance of 1¾ per cent. from closing price of yesterday. Western Union advanced 1 per cent.

Gold has remained steady all day, opening at 111¾, and closing at the same figure.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	117¾	116¾
Do., do., 1881.	116¾	117
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
5-20—1864.	114¾	113¾
" 1865	115	116
" 1865 new.	115¾	115¾
" 1867.	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40's	119¾	112
10-40's—coupons	112	113
Currency 6's	113¾	114
New 5 per cents	111¾	112

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	101¾	100¾
Erie	47¾	47¾
R. H. & E.	5¾	5¾
C. C. & I. C.	80¾	83¾
Ill. Central	87¾	90¾
Do. preferred	75¾	72¾
Michigan Southern	81¾	82¾
Do. Central	83¾	81
North Western Common	61¾	61¾
Do. preferred	73	73¾
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86	85¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
Western Union Telegraph	98¾	99¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34	34¾
Union Pacific	31¾	32¾
Toledo & Wabash	34	34¾
Harlem	119¾	119¾
Chicago and Alton	108	109
Adams Express	94	95¾
American Express	60	59¾
U. S. Express	73¾	73¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	68	69
I. C.	102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne	90	90

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	56	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116¾	116¾
Oil Creek	17¾	17
Lehigh Valley	58¾	58¾
Central Transportation	44	44
Empire do.	50	50
Penna. scrip dividend	93¾	94
A. V. R. R. T-30	91	91

NEW YORK, January 9, 1874.

The customs receipts were $800,000. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $1,124,000. Money was easy at 6@7. In legal tenders there is an increase of $1,550,000. Sterling was firm; sixty days 483, and sight 486¾@487. Gold ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 3 and 7 gold, with 1-32 premium. The clearings were $50,000,000. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments closed firm. There was great buoyancy in Wall street to-day, with active business on the Stock Exchange. The prices in some cases were the highest of the season. Early in the day there was a couple of brief spells of weakness, but after midday, when the large increase in the volume of legal tenders was made known, a steady advance occurred. Nearly the highest prices ruled at the close. The great feature of the afternoon was Western Union, which advanced from 76¾ to 79¾, and closed at 79. The next principal feature was Northwest common, which advanced from 82¾ to 85¾. Pacific, Ohios, St. Paul and C. C. & I. C. were also very strong. The lower priced stocks, such as Ohios, Union Pacific and C. C. & I. C., are much sought after, and are gradually approaching the high prices of about a year ago. Without a reaction in business circles, trade is improving and values rising, and in all directions a cheerful feeling prevails. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 178,600 shares, of which 16,500 were Western Union, 31,000 Union Pacific, 36,000 Pacific Mail, 27,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, 6,300 Northwest, 11,700 St. Paul, 22,500 Lake Shore, and 5,000 New York Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 117; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 116; do new, 115¾; do of '67, 116¾; do '68, 118¾; new 5s, 112; 10-40s, 112; currency 6s, 114.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia old, 65; do new, 64; Missouri, 91¾; North Carolina old, 26; do new, 14.

Stocks.—Canton, 78; Western Union Telegraph Co., 79¾; Quicksilver, 27¾; Pacific Mail, 43¾; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 69; American Express, 59¾; United States Express, 73¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 47¾; do preferred, 76; Hudson, 119¾; do preferred, 118; Michigan Central, 81; Union Pacific, 32¾; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Northwestern common, 61¾; do preferred, 73¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 77; New Jersey Central, 90¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 49¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 51; Terre Haute, 9¾; do preferred, 31; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 98¾; Indiana Central, 23; Boston & Albany, 132; Boston & Maine, 126; Quincy, 103¾; Central Pacific 95¾; Union, 83¾@84¾.

LONDON, January 9—2 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., will be 3 9-16 below the Bank rate. Consols for money 92 5-16@92 7-16, and for account 92 7-16@92 9-16. Bonds: 5-20s of 1865, 92¾; new 5s, 93¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 43@43½; do preferred, 76; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾; Atlantic & Great Western preferred, 57¾; Pennsylvania Central, 48¾; Reading, 56¾; Canada Southern, 50; Canada Southern second mortgage, 85; Lake Shore, 84¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90; Northwestern common, 61¾; do preferred, 73¾; New Jersey Central, 90¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 49¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 51; Terre Haute, 9¾; do preferred, 31; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 98¾; Indiana Central, 23; Boston & Albany, 132; Boston & Maine, 126; Quincy, 103¾; Central Pacific 95¾; Union, 83¾@84¾.

LIVERPOOL, January 9—Noon.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16 per cent., will be 3 9-16 below the Bank rate. Consols for money 92 5-16@92 7-16, and for account 92 7-16@92 9-16. Bonds: 5-20s of 1865, 92¾; new 5s, 93¾; New York Central, 94¾; Erie, 43@43½; do preferred, 76; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 28¾; Atlantic & Great Western preferred, 57¾; Pennsylvania Central, 48¾; Reading, 56¾; Canada Southern, 50; Canada Southern second mortgage, 85; Lake Shore, 84¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾; Illinois Central, 102¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 90; Northwestern common, 61¾; do preferred, 73¾; New Jersey Central, 90¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 49¾; do preferred, 72¾; Toledo & Wabash, 34¾; do preferred, 51; Terre Haute, 9¾; do preferred, 31; Chicago & Alton, 109; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 34¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 98¾; Indiana Central, 23; Boston & Albany, 132; Boston & Maine, 126; Quincy, 103¾; Central Pacific 95¾; Union, 83¾@84¾.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—U. S. bonds: 5-20s of '62, 97¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY EVENING, January 9, 1874.

The produce trade is still reported dull and unsatisfactory, although it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better. The inquiry is now and for some time past, has been confined to articles of absolute necessity, and that, too, in a small way, as both dealers and consumers are, as the saying is, buying from hand to mouth. The grocery trade is improving, orders are coming in more freely, and we look for a steady increase in business from this on; prices for all the leading staples are very firm and tending upward. There is a fair consumptive demand for Grain, and the market, with the exception of Oats, is firm and stocks light. Our manufacturing interests generally are reported in a healthy condition, with the exception of the window glass trade, and we are in hopes that it, too, will soon assume a more satisfactory position.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, but the supply continues fully equal to the demand, and prices have undergone no quotable change. We continue to quote at $7.50@8 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $8.50@9 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—$2 ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and drooping; we reduce our quotations to 3¾@4.

BEANS—The demand is improving, but the market is still overstocked, and prices remain unchanged, $1.90@2.25 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, but common and medium continues in good supply and very dull. Prime to choice roll, 28@30. Store packed quote up to 21@22, but we opine to the belief that there is but little being sold above first named quotations.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14¾@15 in a jobbing way, and market firm.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quotable at 11¾@12c by the carload, and 12@c additional for smaller lots.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, and we are reported sales at $11@13 ₱ brl. as to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm and in light supply. Apples, 6@6c. Peaches, halves, 10@12; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 13@14.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely, and the market is dull, though without quotable change as regards rates. We continue to quote pickled at 18@, and fresh at 27@28.

FLOUR—The market is firm with an advancing tendency in sympathy with wheat, although the demand is only fair, and prices, as compared with yesterday, remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $7.25@7.75 for spring wheat flours, and $8@8.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The mills are getting in some Wheat, but there is none in the hands of dealers—Pittsburgh, as a wheat market, does not amount to much. We continue former quotations: $1.55@1.60 for red; $1.60@1.65 for amber, and $1.68@1.70 for white. The Oat market continues weak in consequence of increased receipts and offerings, and we reduce our quotations to 50@52c. Ear Corn continues scarce, and there is considerable inquiry for it; may be quoted at 70@72. Shelled is also in light supply, though there is not much inquiry for it; new quotable at 75@75. Rye is in fair demand, and sells readily at 90@95. Barley is quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—The demand for all the leading staples is interesting, and the market is firm with a continued upward tendency in values. Coffee is as stiff as ever, and refined Sugars are held considerable heavily. New Orleans Molasses, it is claimed, cannot be laid down here at present rates.

Syrups.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11 to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Circle C, 10; Franklin Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 19@20; fair, 18@19. Roasted 1 pound packages, 24c; loose, 23¾.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime, 68@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65, lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c.

GAME—Continues dull, especially old stock. Venison seems to be almost unsalesable, and we are unable to give quotations.

HAY—The market for bale is still reported dull and overstocked, but prices have undergone no quotable change; we continue to quote at $18@25 for inferior to choice.

HOMINY—$4.75@5.25 ₱ brl.

ONIONS—$6@7 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, 10@12; Turkeys, 14@16. Market dull.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows, still quoted $1.10@1.12 per bushel in the car load, and $1.20@1.25 in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8¾c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8¾c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tces, 10¾. Do. half bbls, 10¾c. Do. bbls 11¼c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 13c. Do in 5 lb. 11¾c do. in 2 lb. pails 13c. ₱ pound. Do. in 4 lb. pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Ham Sausage, 12c.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward; $1.8@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 5¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.01.02 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1874.

The market for all kinds of manufactured iron is generally reported in a satisfactory condition; orders are coming in freely, both from the east and west, and in addition to being more numerous, they are in larger amounts, and more firm, although, within the past week, there has been no quotable change. We continue to quote on a basis of 3c for bars, usual time, that is in a regular way—it is doubtful whether a round lot could be placed at this figure; finished irons are regarded as being worth relatively higher than the raw material, hence makers are not free sellers at prevailing rates. Both jobbers and consumers appear to realize the situation. They seem to be convinced that prices can go no lower for the present at least, also, that an early advance is not improbable, hence, they are anxious to contract at present rates, while makers, as already stated, are inclined to hold back in hopes and expectation of being able to realize better prices before long. Stocks, both in first and second hands, are very much reduced, and this, of course, is not without its effects in stimulating the market. The Nail trade is quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, but there is considerable inquiry, especially for future delivery, and prices are firm but unchanged.

The market for Steel, which has been rather quiet for some time past, is reported as improving, and it is expected that there will be a steady improvement from this on—that there will be a good spring trade.

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 6-10c
1¾ to 6 by ⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c

1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅝ to ⅞ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅛ to 1 inch	3 6-10c
⅜ and ⅝ by ⅛ to 1	3 7-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 10-12 to 4 10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 8-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4 3-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	3 6-10c

1¼ to 1¾ inch	4 1-10c
2 inch	4 3-10c
2¼ to 2¾ inch	4 5-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	4 8-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 6-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	3 7-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 3-10c

Nail rod	7 2-10c

SPRING.

⅜ to 1¼ by ¼ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ to 1½ by ¼ and ⅝ inch	3 6-10c
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ and ½ inch	3 7-10c
1¾ to 2 by ¼ and ⅝ inch	4 10c
1¾ to 2 by ⅜ and ½ inch	4 1-10c
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 10	4 3-10c
12	4 5-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 5-10c
1¼ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No. 14	4 8-10c

⅜ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 10	3 9-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12	4 1-10c
⅜ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 14	4 3-10c

HOOPS.

2¾ to 3 inch	4 5-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	4 8-10c
1¾ to 2 inch	5 3-10c
1¾ to 1¾ inch	5 1-10c
1¾ to 1¾ inch	5 3-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 7-10c
⅝ to 1 inch	4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅜ to 1¼ inch	4 2-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 7-10c
Fluted & Star Light-ning Rod	5 2-10c
Wagon box iron, ⅜ and ¼ inch	4 4-10c

TANK IRON.

	Rolled.		Rolled.
8-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	6c
Boiler plate	6c	Flow sials	5 9-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c	Fire wings	6 4-10c

RIVETS.

	Rolled.	Charcoal.	Junlata.
No. 10 to 14	5 8-10c	7 8-10c	8 9-10c
No. 15 to 20	6c	8c	9 1-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 8-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 5-10c	7 4-10c	8 5-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 1-10c

All sizes of rivets over 2 in. wide 1c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
¾ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4½c
¾ by ¾, and 5-16 inch	5 1-10c
1¼ by ¾, ⅝ and ½ inch	4 6-10c
1¼ by ⅝ inch	4 6-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

	Per keg.
Flat bars and round and squares	1-10c
Flat bars for tire	2-10c
Light bands and wagon box iron	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$2 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	2 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	2 75
4d and 5d nails	3 00
3d nails	3 75
2d nails	4 50

FINE HEADED.	
3d	$2 25
2d	3 00
CLINCH.	
Clinch nails	$3 00
CUT SPIKES.	
3 to 6 inch	4 50
CASING.	
10d to 30d	5 50
8d to 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75
BARREL.	
¾ inch	6 25
1 inch	6 75
1 inch	6 75
1¼ inch	5 75
1¼ inch	5 25
1¾ inch	5 25
2 inch	5 25

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails—$1.25 advance from 4d to 40d. 1½ in $0.00 1 in $10.00

Roofing Nails—Iron, seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized Bands per lb advance on Iron.

Tinned, $1.50 per keg, $11 00

Coopers, 1 to 2½ per lb 16 00

In 100 keg lots and upwards.

TERMS—Cash or 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 9, 1874.

The pig iron trade has been comparatively quiet during the past week, business having been checked by a difference of from one to two dollars per ton between sellers and buyers: the latter, as a rule, are asking $23.4 months for choice forge irons, while the latter, as yet, seem unwilling to pay more than $20, although it was rumored that there had been sales of some six hundred tons at $21, 4 mos. Foundry irons firm, but prices are irregular, as there is such a wide range in quality, so that it is difficult to give quotations. Charcoal irons may be noted at $40@45 for hot, and $30@35 for cold blast. Blooms, $90@$105, as to quality.

Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

150 tons No. 1 Foundry	$35 00	4 mos
100 tons No 2 Foundry	33 00	4 mos
200 tons No 2 XA	36 00	4 mos
60 tons Silvery Mottled Medium	30 00	4 mos
300 tons Gray Forge	28 50	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

60 tons No. 1 Foundry	35 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Red Shirt	29 00	4 mos
20 tons Foundry	35 00	4 mos
10 tons Foundry No. 2	33 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 9, 1874.

The Crude market continues firm and prices are still tending upward, $1.15@1.25 per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 3½@3¾c ₱ gallon delivered here. The recent upward movement has been sustained much better than was generally expected. As compared with the lowest point, there has been an advance of from 40 to 50c per brl., and it came at a time when it was least looked for. It was generally supposed that Crude would be cheaper than ever just after the close of the year, when the consumption usually falls off very considerably, but instead of this, it is higher now than it has been for several months. The refined market continues very quiet, and presents but little that is really new or important. There does not seem to be much inquiry, and even if there was, refiners would not sell at the rates now being offered in view of the enhanced cost of the raw material. The former is no better than it was prior to the advance in Crude, whereas the latter has gone up a full cent ₱ gallon. January, delivered in Philadelphia, 24¾@25¼; February, 25¼. On cars here to go west, 11¾@12.

The barrel market continues quiet, but there has been no change in prices for several days; we continue to quote at $1.85 for countries, and $1.90 for city make.

Decline in Hides

The tanning community now look with some satisfaction on the prospect of an early decline in hides. A strong reaction has commenced in Europe; several of the largest continental hide markets are considerably overstocked and prices tend downward. Advices from Antwerp of December 18th show the largest stock held there for over 10 years, reaching a total of over 350,000 against sixty thousand the same period last year. Havre shows a stock on the same date of two hundred and twenty six thousand against thirty four thousand for the same time a year ago.

In this country the immediate supply is light; but the heavy receipt of domestic hides is now increasing and February and March generally shown an impouring of Texas, by which time the full effect of our late panic, and its sympathetic dullness in Europe, will have had its effect on South American hide markets and lower prices will be looked for.—Shoe & Leather Reporter.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Wool firmer, but not higher; stock scarce, with a small business.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Receipts: to-day's receipts 1,500; market dull; medium to good natives 48@51c; poor Texas 2¼c; prime to extra 11½@12c; city dressed dull at 6½@8½c; Texas dressed received per freezing cars 5@6c. Sheep: receipts 1,100; market dull and unchanged. Swine: arrivals 1,900, making 14,100 for four days, against 12,000 for the same time last week receipts consigned direct to the slaughterers. No sales of live weight. City dressed firmer, and advanced to 7¼@8½c; western easy and firm at 6½@8½c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	m	15	J W Porter. m 11
Lewi O and P, m		2	Brown & Co. m 1
Lindsay an i McC. m		2	
Total.			29

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace. o		6	Reese G & W. o 1
Zug & Co. o		3	Byers & McC. p 2
Shoenberger & Co. o		16	Phillips N & Co. p 2
McKnight D & Co. m		3	Caughey and H. o 2
Lloyd and R. p		1	Lewis O and P. m 2
McKnight D and Co. o		3	
Total.			44

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Brown and Co. b		3	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 9.—Cotton less active; uplands 16¾c; futures closed quiet, with sales of 27,000 bales: January 15¾@15 11-16c; February 16 3-32@16 5-16c; March 16 11-16@16 23-32c; April 17 1-16@17c; May 17 9-16@17 9-16c; June 17 15-16@17¾c. Receipts 13,291 barrels; market closed dull and heavy, with a light supply and fair inquiry; $6 10@6 50 for superfine western and State; $6@7.30 for common to good; $7.35@7.70 for good to choice do; $7.75@8.25 for white wheat extra; $7.85@8.60 for extra Ohio; $7.10@11 00 for St. Louis. Rye firm; superfine and firm at $4.75@5.00. Corn Meal advancing: $4.20@4.50 for western; $4.75@5.00 for Brandywine. Wheat: receipts 173,200 bushels; market higher, with a moderate inquiry; $1.45@1.50 for No 3 Milwaukee; $1.48@1.55 for No 2 do; $1.55@1.57 for No 1 do; $1.57@1.70 for No 1 Minnesota; $1.75 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1.78 for wh te Michigan; $1.62@1.62 for No 3 spring; $1.59 for No 1 Chicago. Rye quiet and firm at $1.05@1.07½ for western and State. Barley in good request. Malt quiet and firm. Corn: receipts 44,324 bushels; market a shade firmer and demand fair at 48@49c for old western; mixed in store; 49@50c for do afloat; 50@53c for new western; mixed afloat, the latter very choice. Oats: receipts 31,075 bushels; market firmer and quiet at 44½@45c for Canada; 45@47c for white western. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee very firm. Sugar steady.

BOSTON, January 9.—Cotton firmer and quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum: refined dull and heavy at 19½c; crude steady at 9½@9¾c. Lard unchanged. Provisions firm and in good request. Pork: mess inspected: $16 25 for uninspected; $15.25@15 50 for extra prime; $15.75@16 for extra prime mess; March $16.87½; April $16.62½. Beef unchanged. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c for tierces; 10@10½c for kegs; 10½@10¾c for short clear. Lard steady; prime steam 9½c; January 9 1-16c; February 9 1-16c; March 9 1-16c; April for firm at 24@25c for western. Cheese steady at 9@ 14½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 9.—Linseed oil 29s 6d@29 9s. Sperm oil 92@94s. Turpentine 24@25s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton firmer; uplands 8½d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; American 8,000 bales; export and speculation 1,000 bales; sales for the week 90,000 bales; export 11,000 bales; speculation 3 000 bales; stock 615,000 bales; American 414,000; receipts for the week 49,000 bales; American per week 13,000; stock afloat 289,000 bales; American 205,000. Yarns and fabrics firm. Corn firmer and 6d per qr. advanced. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 10s 10½@11s 1½; red western spring 7s 4d @8s; receipts of wheat for the past three days 18,000 qrs; American 16,000 qrs. Lard 42s 6d. Pork 69s. Bacon: long clear middles 37s 6d; short do 38s. Turpentine 24s 6d@25s.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Spirits petroleum 28 francs.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 9.—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1.60@1.70; western amber $1.53@1.60. Corn strong and higher; mixed western 53@54c; Corn firmer; sales 52@53c. Rye firmer at 98@99c. Provisions quiet and steady, except for bacon. Mess pork $16.50@16.75. Bacon: shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾@9c. Bacon inactive; jobbing demand; shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides 9@9½c. Lard 9¾@10c. Western packed firm at 8@8½c; refined 10@10½c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio 23@25c. Whisky quiet and steady at 99@99½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour in good demand for best grades, with an advancing tendency; superfine $4.50@5.75; low, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.25@8.25; State, Ohio and Indiana $7.75@8.75. Wheat dull. Rye steady at 93c. Corn firm. Coffee: Rio 20¾c gold. Whisky quiet; Western finished 99@99½c; tub 93c. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio 23@27c. Whisky quiet and steady at 99@99½.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—Flour in good demand for best grades, with an advancing tendency; superfine $4.50@5.75; low, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.25@8.25; State, Ohio and Indiana $7.75@8.75. Wheat dull. Rye steady at 93c. Corn firm. Coffee: Rio 20¾c gold. Whisky quiet and steady at 99@99½.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 9.—There was an improved trade movement to-day in staple cotton and woolen goods. The market for cotton goods was firm, with an upward tendency. Wide bleached and brown sheetings are in brisk demand. Fine bleached cottons are active. Denims is steadily quoted. Woolens for men's wear are fairly active. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are selling freely. Jeans and doeskins are improving.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 9.—Wheat dull; choice white Canada $1.80; Milwaukee Club $1.51. Corn firm at 75c. Barley firm.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—15 pkgs s butter, 1 bri nuts, E Moye & Co; 23 do glue, 85 hides, W Flaccus & Son; 10 bris apples, E Fox & Co; 20 do, Lea & Co; 2 do nails Duffy; 1 pkg butter, H Rea Jr; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 60 bris apples, H J McCracken & Co; 24 pkgs s butter, W Graff & Co; 77 brls bran by Dilworth, Volgt M & Co; 7 cars barley, 4 do wheat, J Rhodes; 2 do oats, J G Graff & Co; 1 do hay, M Meek; 1 do barley, Z Taylor & Co; 3 do do, Mark Wall & Co; 100 brls flour, H H Voskaupp; 100 barrels flour, George Barnes; 1100 barrels hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 car malt, M Meek; 1 do oats, Kelly & Mc; 15 cases lard, Shoemaker & Co; 225 bxs starch, Dilworth Bro; 5 brls whiskey, S S Watters & Co; 24 brls 9 wines, M McMullin; 3 do do do, Lyon & Co; 2 do rabbits, 5 tubs butter, Volgt M & Co, 15 brls spirits, Rodelheim B & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 brls flour, T C Jenkins; 15 bxs candles, J B Sneathen & Co; 80 sks flour, McIntyre & B; 300 bxs starch, P Duff & Son; 93 brls do paint, 2778 pcs d shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 15 cadds tobacco, J M Sickel; 12 do, J H Sichel; 2 tres sausage, J H Parker; 54 bales spokes, C P Lamm; 10 cds tobacco, J Wilson & Son; 12 brls molasses, Curry & M; 250 bxs starch, J S Dilworth Bro; 5 brls d apples, W H Graff & Co; 50 bags meal, Shoenaker & Co; 50 bxs candles, Knox & O; 21.9 g shoulders, 12 tres do, E H Myers and T C Jenkins; 1 brl lard, H Scott; 16 sks wheat, Marshall K and Co; 12 bxs candles, W and H Walker.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car flour 1 do m feed, R Knox & Son; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 1 brl eggs, Hall & S; 1 do, Beckfield & N; 16 do apples, Semple & W; 3 brls eggs 2 bxs butter, R Carson; 6 do 6 do eggs, H Rea; 2 do butter, J & J Carson; 40 sks flour, I Hipsley; 1 roll leather, Crimbo & W; 3 brls eggs 2 bxs butter, R Carson; 2 do 6 do eggs, H Rea; 2 do butter, J & J Carson; 40 sks flour, I Hipsley; 1 roll leather, Crimbo & W; 3 brls eggs 2 bxs butter, R Carson; 2 do 6 do eggs, H Rea; 2 do butter, J & J Carson; 40 sks flour, I Hipsley; 1 roll leather, Crimbo & W; 3 brls eggs 2 bxs butter, R Carson; 2 do 6 do eggs, H Rea

LATEST NEWS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Hartranft Takes the Oath to Support the New Constitution.

A Lively Discussion on M'Clure's Election Bill.

The Purdon's Digest Job Scotched in the Senate.

Saturday's Recesses Summarily Dispensed With.

Both Houses Finally Adjourn Until Next Week.

The State Debt Reduced $750,000.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 9, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour—there being a full attendance of members.

The Purdon Digest Job.

Mr. DAVIS opened the proceedings with the usual resolution that the Senators be furnished with Purdon's Digest, but was astonished to find that the old formality of passing such a resolution without comment, was opposed.

Senator WHITE, of Indiana, raised the point that the resolution was in conflict with the new Constitution.

The Chair being called upon for a ruling decided that under the new Constitution nothing could be furnished Senators except under special law.

Mr. DAVIS then read a bill providing for the purpose.

The bill was then referred to a committee for consideration.

M'Clure's Election Bill.

Mr. MCCLURE called up the election bill and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole to consider it. When it came to be discussed there was a flood of amendments, which came principally from western members. The bill was discussed for a considerable length, the principal objection seeming to be that in practice it would be found too cumbersome, and the amendments were offered to simplify its workings. Among the chief amendments was that of red by Senator Anderson, of Allegheny, which was as follows:

"Strike out in the second section, from the 54th to the 58th line that part which requires the voter to refuse the challenger with the testimony under oath, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Such challenge shall only be considered by the election officers under oath of the challenging party that he believes the party challenged is not a legal voter, and if the party challenged is challenged prove payment of taxes by the production of the proper receipt for the same, or make proof of payment of the same by his own oath, and whose other necessary qualifications shall be proved as provided by the general election laws of the State he, shall be entitled to vote."

Senator WALLACE—"I think this bill is too stringent for the country in some respects. The people don't like six hours' voting, which has to do with us now. Then, again, canvassers are not necessary, and will be onerous and expensive in the rural districts."

Senator RUTAN was willing to make six and one half hours the time for closing the polls. Senator Anderson (of Crawford) thought seven o'clock was early enough.

Mr. PLATFORD contended that the McClure bill was not as pe-act in its provisions relative to proof of the qualification of a voter when challenged, on registry list, as the law of 1869. That it requires *too much proof* in case of challenge when the name was on the registry list, and not enough when the name was left off. That the law of 1869 was the modification to meet the requirements was better.

The Governor Sworn to Support the New Constitution.

The hour of twelve having arrived, there was a change in the programme—for at that time His Excellency Governor Hartranft appeared before the Senate ready to take the oath to support the new Constitution.

Mr. MCCLURE accordingly withdrew his bill for a season, and the Senate was then reorganized by Speaker Strang taking the Chair.

Messrs White, of Allegheny, and Wallace, of Clearfield, escorted Gov. Hartranft to the Clerk's desk, where he took the Book in his hand and read the oath administered. The episode was the highest degree impressive.

Discussing the Election Law.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Governor retired and the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. McClure's bill.

Mr. DAVIS then read a bill providing for the appointment, for another four years to the office which he has so ably and satisfactorily filled during the past term.

Goes to Court.

Yesterday morning Edward Malley of Elizabeth at whose saloon the man Lynch was killed by Pat. Slavin last Saturday night was brought before Acting Mayor Butler and waived a hearing on the charges preferred against him by Detective Wilmot. He gave bail for court in the sum of $1,500. Malley, our readers will remember, is charged with keeping a disorderly house, selling liquor without license and selling on Sunday.

Thanks.

We tender sincere thanks to the distinguished members of the Pittsburgh bar who, having heard that we were to be sued for libel in the publication of the letter purporting to be from R. J. Grier, late Cashier of the Nation Trust Company, have offered their gratuitous services in our defence, and also to one eminent barrister named by the *Leader* as having been retained against us, for his assurance that he could not be so retained. Happily we have not yet been served with notice of any suit, and have stood, and yet stand, in such friendly relations to the plaintiffs in the alleged suit that we discredit the rumor that any suit is seriously meditated.

Sabbath Association.

All pastors of churches in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity are requested to appoint two members from each of their respective churches to meet at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, January 12, to provide for the formation of a society for the better observance of the Sabbath. Delegates will please report at the Secretary's desk immediately on their arrival at the rooms.

This request is made in compliance with the action taken by a meeting representing many of the churches of the two cities at the Y. M. C. A. room on Sunday, January 4.

E. W. MATTHEWS,
A. M. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH SHALLENBERGER,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 Committee.

Fifty Years Ago.

Comparatively few of the business men of this community are now living, when Robert Knox first opened his Confectionary establishment in 1824, now conducted by his successors, the well-known and popular firm of Jacob H. Hubley & Co., 195 Penn avenue. Mr. Hubley for a number of years, previous to the death of Mr. Knox, was a member of the firm doing business under the name of R. Knox & Co. Mr. Hay, like Mr. Hubley, has been identified with the trade since his boyhood. From the outset the house has occupied a first class standing in the trade and its financial circles, and the business has steadily grown up to its present large proportions. Few houses can boast of such a bright record for half a century in business, and for solidity of character. Possessed of large resources and ample means to supply everything in the trade, the firm challenge competition. We invite attention to the announcement made elsewhere.

A Second Will.

Yesterday there was filed in the office of Register Gray a will of W. S. Haven, dated November 9, 1873, which is the second will purporting to be made by deceased that has been filed. The will filed yesterday morning reads as follows:

NOVEMBER 9th, 1873.

"I give to Lizzie and Curtis S. Haven, at my death, the following stocks and certificates: All my private papers which are in my bureau; N. A. Life Insurance stock; policy on my life; Flint Steel silver mining stock; A. V. R. R. stock; McKeesport car company stock; Ohio and P. R. R. Co. stock; oil stocks; two acres of land at Swissvale; my gold watch to Curtis and gold spectacles to mother Rahe, and all things Lizzie has purchased for which I am responsible; also my French clock." WM. S. HAVEN."

This is quite a different disposition of the deceased's property than was specified in the first paper filed, and a contest is likely to be the result.

G. A. R. Elections.

The following were inaugurated as officers of Post 88, G. A. R., of Allegheny on Thursday evening: Commander, W. W. Tyson; S. W. C., L. C. Greaves; J. V. C., George Stedderd; Q. M., Wm. L. McCormick; O. M. S. Turbett Kerr; Chaplain, Henry Kerr; O. D., W. McVicker; Surgeon, Dr. W. Riggs; O. G., Thompson Smith; S. M., O. Ochsner.

The following committees were also appointed: Relief Committee, W. H. Graham, J. C. Donaldson, A. J. Pentecost, W. C. Cooke and [illegible]; Executive Committee, [illegible]; Committee on Finance, [illegible]; Committee on Music, [illegible]; Committee on Printing, [illegible]; Committee on Supplies, [illegible]; Committee on Transportation, [illegible]; Committee on Reception, [illegible]; Committee on Entertainment, [illegible]; Committee on Decoration, [illegible]; Committee on Memorial Services, [illegible]; Committee on Encampment, [illegible]; Committee on Grounds, [illegible]; Committee on Ordnance